

# Daily Herald.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

SUNDAY MORNING : : : : : MAY 30.

A heavy rain has completely quenched the flames in the lumber region of Pennsylvania.

JUDGE PORTER concluded his argument in defense of Beecher. It has just been denounced as absolutely matchless for violent and repulsive abuse.

The recent report of the committee appointed by the Presbyterian convention in session in Cleveland, almost precludes all hopes of a reunion between the opposing elements of the Presbyterian church.

One Constant Brancourt, a knife grinder in New Orleans, insists that he has discovered perpetual motion, and is willing to give the world the benefit of his invention for the modest sum of two million dollars.

A DISPATCH to the London News from Vienna says a person has been arrested in that city who was the bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for a million florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

THERE is some talk in republican circles in Louisiana of placing the name of Michael Hahn at the head of an independent ticket for the next gubernatorial race in opposition to General Tom Anderson, the custom house candidate.

THE export of coin from the United States in the first week of May were \$3,570,352, and since January first \$20,620,271, the largest amount for the same length of time on record. This heavy drain is owing to the calling in by the government of the five-twenty bonds.

INFORMATION has been received from Philadelphia that a United States ship of war, called the Antietam, now in stocks in an unfinished condition, was sold at a public sale for \$6,500. The government has expended hundreds of thousands on the vessel. The copper on her alone is estimated at over \$50,000.

ELSEWHERE in our paper to-day will be found a correspondence between Major Barkley and the young gentlemen who compose his corps of deputies. There is a frankness and fairness in the position taken by the young gentlemen that is only surpassed by the warmth and depth of good feeling expressed toward them by their chief. Major B. has been fortunate in the selection of his assistants, and is bold enough and brave enough to give to each of his Caesars the just things to which they are entitled. In securing the services of able and capable employes, Major B. has shown his good judgment in a high degree, and to this fact may be attributed much of the success that renders him one of the very best sheriffs in the state.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. EADS, the jetty king, in explaining the formation of the mud lumps at the mouth of the Mississippi river states that the substance of which they were formed is much softer than putty, and not as some supposed of the sediment which was carried in the current of the river, but extraneous matter, such as decayed twigs, logs, etc., collecting and decomposing, they formed gasses which forced the mass upwards, but seldom, if ever, had these lumps been known to rise in the channel of the river, almost invariably at the sides. They could in no way interfere with the jetties nor the objects for which they are to be constructed.

THE Chicago Tribune thus closes an article upon the late John C. Breckinridge: Over the grave of John C. Breckinridge there will be no words uttered save those of respect. He was mortal, and human charity will permit no reproaches upon human weakness. At his grave it will be remembered that he was a man of pure and spotless personal integrity; that he was a brave and accomplished soldier, a man of large ability, and equal to the duties of his high office; that he had borne the consequences of his error in judgment uncomplainingly; that he had accepted his humiliation and obscurity, and that within his broken heart there was to the last a love of country and a grateful memory of the people who had once honored and respected him.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State convention which met at Lancaster on Wednesday last, for the ostensible purpose of nominating candidates for governor and state treasurer, was composed of a mass of professional place-holders and demoralized politicians. Its delegates were almost invariably chosen by irresponsible county committees usually run by local office-holders. In Philadelphia, where the delegation was chosen by a pretended expression of the party, the "mysterious pilgrims," the Tweed ring of that city, merely made up a ticket of tall-stuffers and lightning calculators, who were, of course, elected without resistance, and who in the state convention assumed to speak for the sixty thousand republicans of Philadelphia.

Elected by their own agencies, without any charter from the people of the party, and without sympathy with the honest, earnest purposes of the republican masses of Pennsylvania, the self-appointed delegates met, and, in obedience to the behests of Cameron and his debauched lieutenants, nominated a ticket and adopted a platform predetermined weeks ago. The nominees of a convention so odiously constituted are almost certain to be consigned to overwhelming and justly merited discomfiture. The Philadelphia Times,

an independent republican, had this to say just previous to the assembling convention:

The party that has the convictions of a clear majority of the voters of Pennsylvania is morally certain to prove unworthy of itself at Lancaster, and make from thirty to fifty thousand conservative and independent republicans stand aside to learn the path of duty hereafter. While Pennsylvania is republican, as between the old houses of Reproachment and Democracy, it is not republican after the Cameron school, nor is it republican after the Grant school. On the contrary it is overwhelmingly opposed to the corrupt and despotic personal domination of Cameron, and to the arbitrary, illiberal and debauched persons at control of Grant, and if the Lancaster convention shall, as now seems inevitable, simply declare the predetermined programme of Cameron, and endorse the policy of the national administration, the most blameless can be defeated, unless saved by democratic folly.

No empty declaration against the third-term insanity will retrieve the situation if there is approval of the revolutionary southern policy of the president, and his demoralization of the appointing power, which are but the muddy streams from the corrupt third-term fountain. Nor will any platform, nor any names of men as candidates, make success certain against the field, unless the party shall unmistakably sever the Cameron ploughing shackles which now hold it pliantly in leading strings.

General Hartranft will be renominated for governor, and it will be a mistake. His administration is free from the blame that attaches to the jobber, and has been negatively creditable throughout, but General Hartranft as a candidate of the debauched political domination that has now absolute control of the republican party, has no personal attributes to weigh against the curse that is certain to be hurled upon the men who are to nominate him.

## COTTON.

An article in a recent number of the New York World gives a great deal of statistical information in regard to the cotton supply, from which we make the following extracts:

"The total receipts of cotton at the ports from the 1st of September 1874, to the 24th of April 1875, were 3,247,700 bales, and for the corresponding period of last year, 3,545,615 bales. This shows a decrease in receipts thus far in 1875 of 299,900 bales. The total shipments of foreign ports from the 1st of September, 1874, to the present date, amount to 2,255,230 bales, against 2,424,216 bales for the same period of last year showing a decrease in exports of 198,977 bales.

At first sight it seems surprising that a shipment of cotton, short by nearly 200,000 bales, together with the prospect of short receipts, from this date until the new cotton year in September, as compared with the same period of last year, should exercise so little influence on the price of cotton at home and abroad, for cotton is to-day half a cent a pound cheaper in Liverpool than last year, and 2½ cents a pound cheaper than in 1875. The explanation, however, is readily found in the dullness of the market for cotton goods, and in the diminished consumption of cotton by foreign as well as by domestic mills. The shipments from the United States to Europe from the 1st of September, 1873, to the 29th of April, 1874, amounted to 2,421,216 bales. The stock of American cotton in Europe and abroad was at that time 1,217,000 bales, showing that Europe used from the first of September to the 29th of April, 1,17,216 bales of American cotton.

Now let us return to the present cotton year. We sent to Europe from the 1st of September, 1874, to the 26th of April 1875, 2,255,230 bales of cotton. On the 26th of April the stock of American cotton in Europe and abroad was 1,142,000 bales, showing that Europe consumed 93,977 bales less of American cotton during this period of nearly eight months than during the same period of the previous year. In other words the unusual stagnation of trade in cotton fabrics made our short shipment—short by nearly 200,000 bales—less felt than it would have been if the ordinary amount of business had been done. But dull as the cotton trade of Europe has been, with consumption short by nearly 100,000 bales in eight months, it is nevertheless true that the visible supply of American cotton in stock in Europe and abroad is diminished by some 40,000 bales, as compared with the same period of last year. And it is but reasonable to assume that should there be merely an indication of a revival of trade in cotton fabrics in Europe, which will naturally run chiefly on the American staple, the short supply from here would at once be felt.

The present cotton crop was over-estimated by 300,000 bales or more; for it was at one time supposed that the supply would reach 4,333,000 bales, whereas the most sanguine now reduce these figures to 3,750,000 or to 3,800,000 bales. It follows, therefore, that the hopes for a plentiful supply of cotton during the last four months of the present calendar year depend entirely on the new crop, half of which is not yet in the ground. The vicissitudes of the new crop will therefore be watched with great interest. If a revival of trade should set in here and in Europe, not only an average, but a plentiful crop for the year 1875-76 would be required to make good the comparatively moderate supply now on hand."

THE present outlook for food crops is exceedingly encouraging. It is well for all our planters to remember that a large area of wheat in the north and west has been destroyed by the late frost, and that the grasshoppers are now laying waste the corn fields in Missouri, Kansas and other western states. Too much attention can not be given to corn, wheat and oats, for it is more than probable that the south will be called on to export these articles, instead of importing them as heretofore.

## Beecherized.

Old Hill, the editor of the Owyhee (Idaho) Avalanche, is evidently a son of a Beecher, or a member in some way of that family. This is the way he talks in his paper after his wife left her home the other day:

We are now a grass widower, Mrs. Avalanche having bundled up her baby and taken her departure for California. She will visit relatives and friends in Mercer City, Plains-

burg, San Jose, Oakland and San Francisco, expecting to return to Silver City sometime next June. Her old maid sister, Miss Talitha Peck, is keeping house for us, and nothing has yet occurred to mar the harmony of the household except a few scratches and a little hair pulling, concerning who should get up and build fire in the morning. It seemed a little odd not to be called up last night to break our shins by stumbling over half a dozen chairs in the search for the parlor hot water. But we hope soon to become accustomed to a quiet life, and if we can persuade "Aunt Lu" to make the fires in the morning, and let us sleep until breakfast is ready, we shall be happy. We can now go to the skating rink, and stay out at night as late as we please, without having to pass through the ordeal of a curtain lecture when we come home. Now is a good time for the girls to discard their corslets, and if they must be squeezed we are prepared to accommodate them. Our office will be open all hours of the day and night until Mrs. Avalanche returns.

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## The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of heretical influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or cold air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against these effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic of all others, being intended to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy manufactories, and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wine glassful of this potion will safeguard, taken at regular intervals, in part an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dyspeptic, derive incalculable benefit from its use and pronounce it the best preparation of health;

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10 Cash Gifts of 1,000 each.....10,000  
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